### **GPU Computing**

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The GRAPHICS SYSTEM for the 80's

ĪKONAS

### Course Agenda (2021-10)

- 1. GPU and architectures (2h, Friday AM)
- 2. Programming GPUs with CUDA (2h, Friday PM)
- 3. TP 00 CUDA (Getting started) (3h, Monday or Tuesday)
- 4. Efficient programming with GPU (2h/3h, Wednesday AM)
- 5. TP 01 CUDA (Mandelbrot) (3h, Friday AM or PM)
- 6. Assignments, extra content (1h/2h, Monday 25th)

GPU and architectures

Scientific Computing



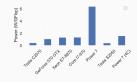
- Mobile development: limited battery
- · Big data analysis: huge data volume

We want to have things done quickly.

Why using GPU ?

· Real time system: has to provide a response in a bounded time

### Power Consumption of Some Processors



Fabricant	Type	Modèle	Gflops	Prix	Watt
Nvidia	1x GPU (448 coeurs)	Tesla C2070	515	2500 \$	238 W
Nvidia	1x GPU (448 coeurs)	GeForce 570 GTX	198	350 \$	218 W
Intel	1x CPU (10 cœurs)	Xeon E7-8870	96	4616 \$	130 W
Intel	1x CPU (6 coeurs)	Core 17-970	94	583 \$	130 W
IBM	CPU (8 coeurs)	Power 7	265	34 152 \$	1700 W
Nvidia	4xGPU (1792 coeurs)	Tesla S2050	2060	12 000 \$	900 W
IBM	4xCPU (32 cœurs)	Power 7	1060	101 952 \$	1700 W

Power Consumption on Smartphones

Scientific Computing

CPU is a major source of power consumption in smartphones (even with graphical-oriented app)

### A bit of history - The first GPU

- Back in 70's GPU were for Image Synthesis First GPU: Ikonas RDS-3000
- N. England & M. Whitton foundend Ikonas Graphics
- Systems · Tim Van Hook wrote microcode for ray tracing (SIGRAPH'86)
- · "All computation is taking place in the Adage 3000 Display"



# A bit of history - The first GPGPU ('99-'01)



GPU and architectures

### First programmable GPU:

- Vertex Shaders programmable vertex transforms, 32-bit float
- · Data-dependent, configurable texturing + register combiners

## A bit of history. GEFORCE FX (2003): floating point

### True programmability enabled broader simulation research:

- · Ray Tracing (Purcell, 2002), Photon Maps (Purcell, 2003)
- Radiosity (Carr et al., 2003 & Coombe et al., 2004)
- PDF solvers
- · Red-black Gauss-Seidel (Harris et al., 2003) · Conjugate gradient (Bolz et al. 2003, Krueger et al. 2003
- Multigrid (Goodnight et al. 2003)
- Physically-based simulation
- Fluid and cloud simulation [(Krueger et al. 2003, Harris et al. 2003)}
- · Cloth simulation (Green, 2003)
- · Ice crystal formation (Kim and Lin, 2003)
- Thermodynamics (latent heat, diffusion)
- Water condensation / evaporation
- High-level language: Brook for GPUs (Buck et al. 2004)

### A bit of history - GPGPU becomes a trend (2006)

### Two factors for the massive surge in GPGPU dev:

- · Architecture Nvidia G80 GPU arch. and software platform designed for computing
- · Dedicated computing mode threads rather than pixels/vertices · General, byte-addressable memory architecture
- Software support. C and C++ languages and compilers for GPUs (spoiler... it's CUDA)

### A bit of history - The first GPGPU ('99-'01)



### First programmable GPU:

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### Enabled early GPGPU results:

- Hoff (1999) Voronoi diagrams on NVIDIA TNT2
- · Larsen &McAllister (2001): first GPU matrix multiplication (8-bit)
- Rumpf & Strzodka (2001): first GPU PDEs (diffusion, image segmentation) NVIDIA SDK Game of Life, Shallow Water (Greg James, 2001)

# GPGPU for physics simulation on Gefore 3 Approximate simulation of natural phenomena:

- · Boiling liquid,
- · fluid convection,



At that time, limited by computing precision (mostly integers).

### A bit of history - GPGPU becomes a trend (2006) ...

Nvidia's G80 commercial: A programmer will be able to treat G80 like a hugely parallel data processing engine. Applications that require massively parallel compute power will see huge speed up when running on G80 as compared to the CPU. This includes financial analysis, matrix manipulation, physics processing, and all manner of scientific

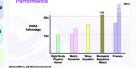
# ... everywhere













# A bit of history - 2010's (3/3) And data center gave birth to Deep-Learning (\_ \*) And data center gave birth to Deep-Learning (\_ \*) And data center gave birth to Deep-Learning (\_ \*) Result Input Result \*\*Result\*\* \*\*Input \*\*Input